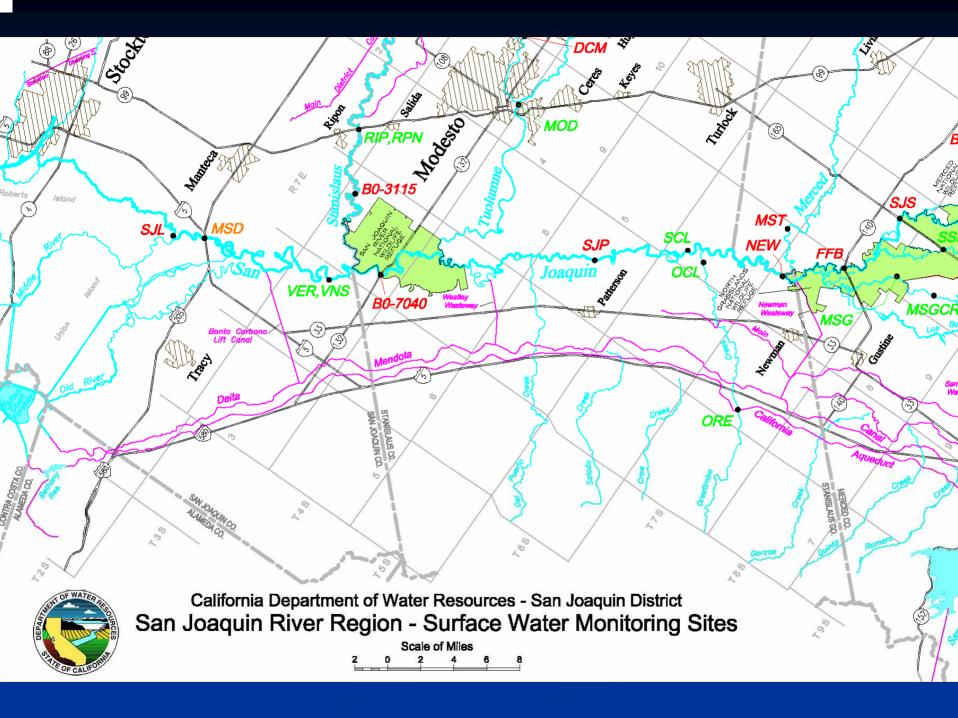
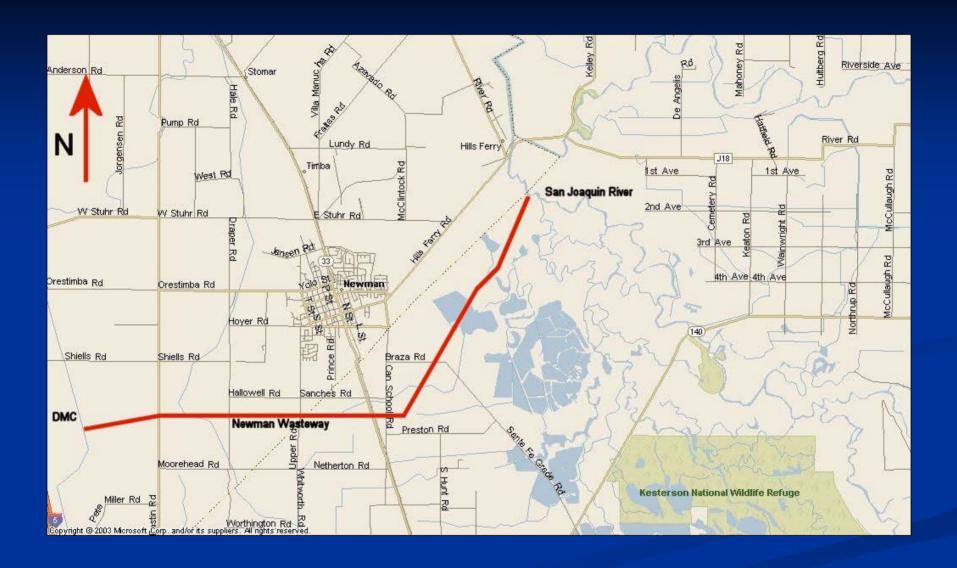
San Joaquin River Recirculation Pilot Study

0600 August 19 -0900 August 31, 2004







The Bureau of Reclamation and the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority conducted a 12 day study to measure the changes in flow and water quality in the San Joaquin River with the release of up to 300 cfs of water from the Delta-Mendota Canal through the Newman Wasteway to the River.

The objectives of the 2004 San Joaquin Recirculation Pilot Study monitoring plan were to:

- Measure the changes in the quality of water in the Newman Wasteway and San Joaquin River caused by the Pilot Study;
- Monitor the changes in stage, flow, and salinity in the San Joaquin River at Vernalis caused by the Pilot Study.

- Reclamation collected samples at four locations in the Wasteway and River.
- Samples were collected every 30 minutes during the first 18 hours to measure contaminants that were "flushed out" of the Wasteway into the River.
- Grab samples were collected every six hours during the second and third days, then once a week.
- Acute toxicity tests were conducted as well.

Time	NW upstream	NW downstream	SJR upstream	SJR downstream
0 hours	Grab: •inorganics •organics	Grab: at 0 hours •inorganics	Grab: •inorganics •organics	Grab: at 0 hours •inorganics
6 hours	Grab: inorganics	 organics Ecoli (1,2,3,6 hrs) 1st composite every 30 minutes 0 to 6 hours inorganics organics 	Grab: inorganics	organics Ecoli (1,2,3,6 hrs) st composite every 30 minutes to 6 hours inorganics organics
12 hours	Grab: inorganics	2 rd composite every 30 minutes 6 to 12 hours •inorganics •organics	Grab: inorganics	2 rd composite every 30 minutes 6 to 12 hours •inorganics •organics
18 hours	Grab: inorganics	3 rd composite every 30 minutes 12 to 18 hours •inorganics •organics •Ecoli	Grab: inorganics	3 rd composite every 30 minutes 12 to 18 hours •inorganics •organics •Ecoli
Day 2, 0 hours	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics
6 hrs	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics
12 hrs	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics
18 hrs	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics
Day 3, 0 hours	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics
6 hrs	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics
12 hrs	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics
18 hrs	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics
Day 5 or 6	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics
Day 11	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics
Day 18	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics
Day 25	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics	Grab: inorganics

Parameters of Concern

- Flow
- Temperature
- Electrical Conductivity
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Turbidity
- Total Suspended Solids
- Total Organic Carbon
- Biochemical Oxygen Demand
- Metals
- Hardness

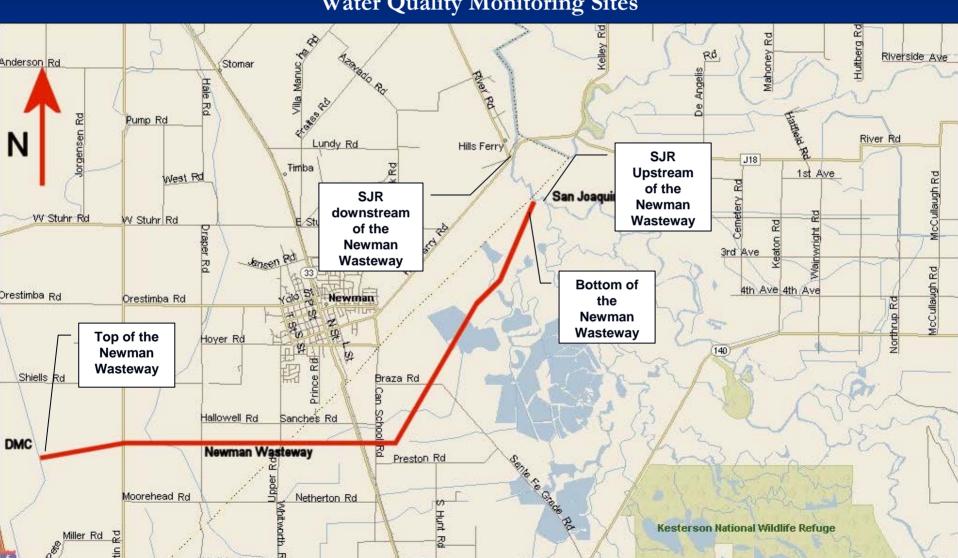
- Nutrients
- E. Coli
- Chlorophyll-a
- Organochlorine Pesticides
- Organophosphate Pesticides
- Carbamate Pesticides
- Triazine Pesticides
- Phenoxy Acid Pesticides

A Quality Assurance Plan was used for the monitoring program to verify lab results and calibrate field equipment.

- We used real-time data from established sites along the River to monitor the changes in stage, flow, and salinity during and after the Pilot Study.
- Most of the data will be from the network of real-time stations operated by the California Department of Water Resources along the River and its major tributaries.
- Other data will be provided by the United States
 Geological Survey and local water districts.

- Eight new monitoring stations in Patterson and West Stanislaus Irrigation Districts will provide flow and water quality data for minor streams and tributaries.
- Riparian and appropriative diversions occur along the San Joaquin River between Hills Ferry and Vernalis. The largest riparian diverters are Patterson Irrigation District, West Stanislaus Irrigation District and El Solyo Irrigation District. Real-time diversion data from these Districts will be collected for the Pilot Study for river flow loss assessment.

Water Quality Monitoring Sites



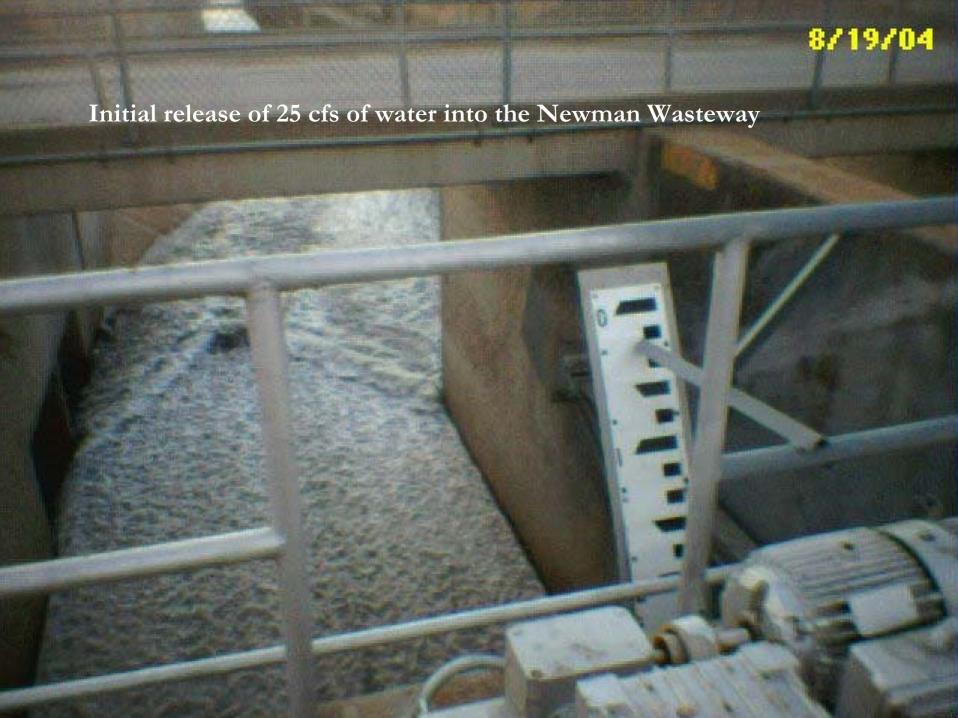




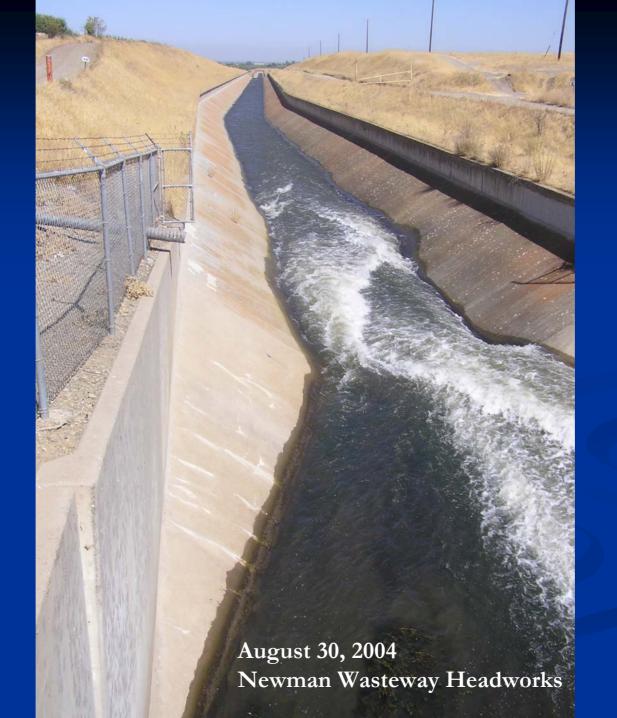
















Newman Wasteway at the San Joaquin River



August 18, 2004



August 30, 2004

San Joaquin River at Hills Ferry

(downstream of Newman Wasteway)



August 19, 2004



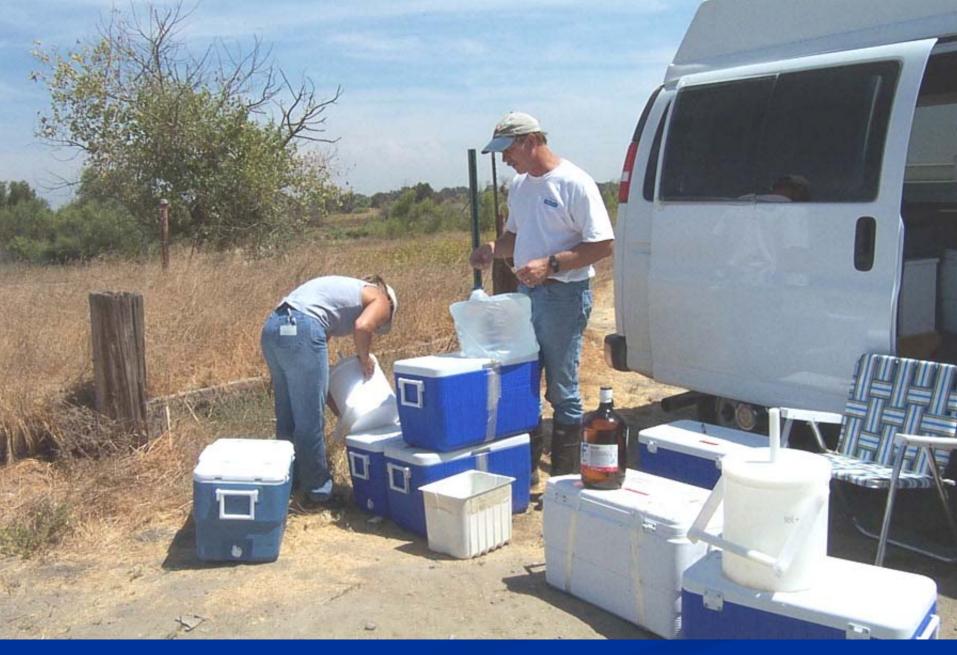
August 30, 2004



Collecting a sample from the San Joaquin River downstream of the Newman Wasteway



Measuring EC, temperature, DO, and turbidity



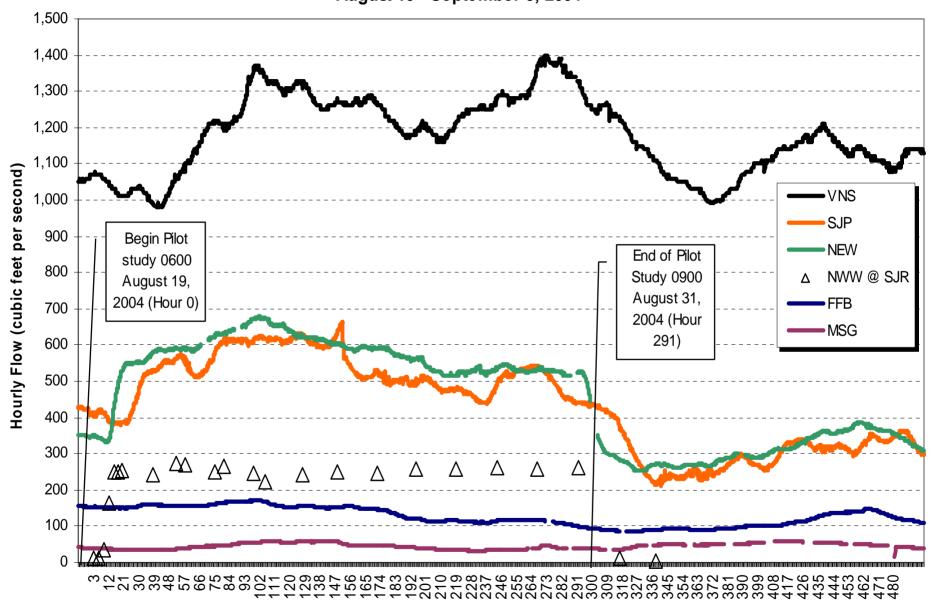
Processing samples, 1000 August 19, 2004





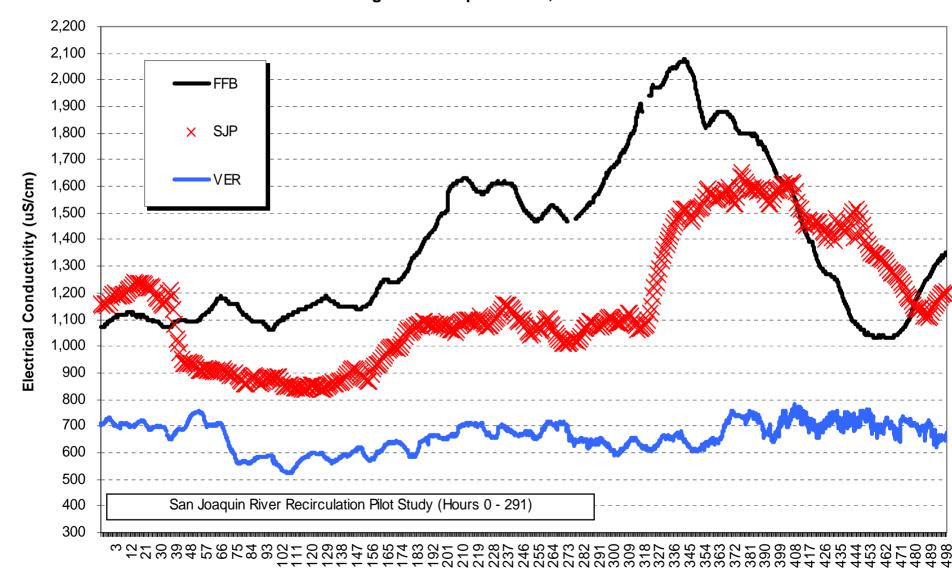


San Joaquin River Recirculation Pilot Study - Comparison of Flows August 19 - September 9, 2004

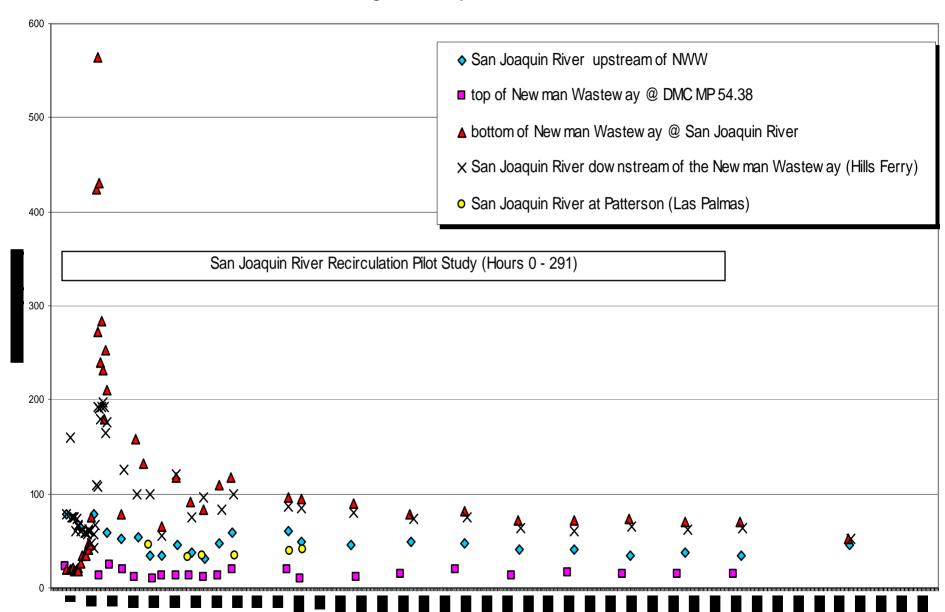


Consecutive hours between Midnight August 19, 2004 and Midnight September 9, 2004

San Joaquin River Recirculation Pilot Study - Comparison of Salinity August 19 - September 9, 2004



San Joaquin Recirculation Pilot Study - Turbidity August 19 - September 9, 2004



San Joaquin River Recirculation Pilot Study E. Coli Production Sample Results

(MPN/100mL)

Site Name	Date	Field ID	Time	Result	R.L.
Newman Wasteway Downstream		NWW002	06:00	40	2.0
	08/19/2004	NWW002A	09:00	50	2.0
		NWW002B	10:00	28	2.0
		NWW002C	14:00	20	2.0
San Joaquin River Downstream	08/19/2004	NWW004	07:50	34	2.0
		NWW004A	09:30	55	2.0
		NWW004B	10:30	56	2.0
		NWW004C	12:00	34	2.0

San Joaquin River Recirculation Pilot Study Static Percent Survival Aquatic Acute Definitive Test Results 96-hour Percent Survival

Site Name	Date	Time	Flow	Dilution (%)	P. promelas	C. dubia
Newman	08/19/2004	06:00	0 CFS (Background)	6.25	100	90
				12.5	100	100
Wasteway				25	100	100
Downstream				50	100	80
				100	100	70
San Joaquin River Downstream	08/19/2004	06:30		6.25	100	100
				12.5	100	100
				25	100	90
				50	95	90
				100	100	90

San Joaquin River Recirculation Pilot Study Static Percent Survival Aquatic Acute Definitive Test Results 96-hour Percent Survival

Site Name	Date	Time	Flow	Dilution (%)	P. promelas	C. dubia
Newman Wasteway	08/19/2004	18:10	Between 100 & 200 CFS	6.25	100	100
				12.5	100	100
				25	100	100
Downstream				50	100	100
				100	100	90
San Joaquin River Downstream	08/19/2004	18:30		6.25	100	100
				12.5	100	100
				25	100	100
				50	95	100
				100	100	90

San Joaquin River Recirculation Pilot Study Static Percent Survival Aquatic Acute Definitive Test Results 96-hour Percent Survival

Site Name	Date	Time	Flow	Dilution (%)	P. promelas	C. dubia
Newman Wasteway Downstream	08/19/2004	24:00	Near 250 CFS @ 22:30	6.25	95	100
				12.5	100	100
				25	100	100
				50	95	90
				100	95	80
San Joaquin River Downstream	08/20/2004	00:30		6.25	100	100
				12.5	100	90
				25	100	100
				50	95	100
				100	100	100

Samples Collected by US Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento, California

Toxicity tests conducted by Block Environmental Services, Pleasant Hill, California

Other results

1st BOD and TSS September 13

■ 2nd " " September 14

3rd " " September 20

Boron September 14

TOC September 15

Selenium September 16

Metals September 17

Hg and Nutrients September 17

Pesticides early October

Newman Wasteway Milepost 2.18

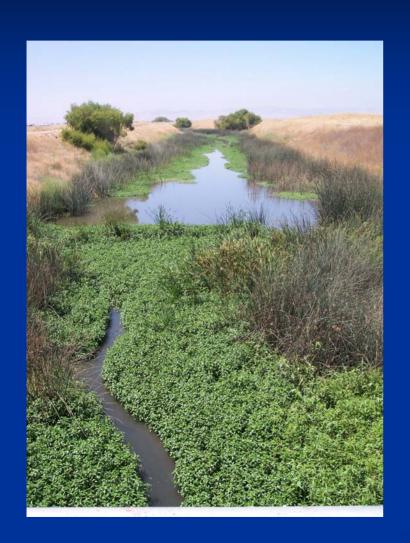


July 29, 2004



September 3, 2004

Newman Wasteway Milepost 6.87





September 3, 2004

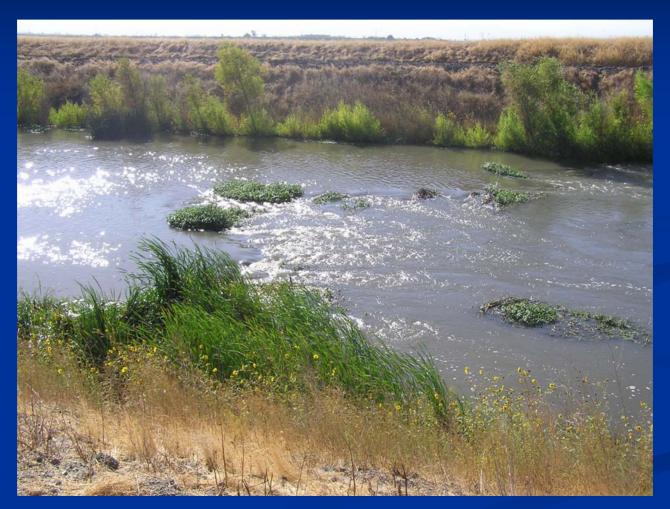
July 29, 2004

Newman Wasteway Milepost 7.5



July 21, 2004

Newman Wasteway Milepost 7.5



August 30, 2004

Newman Wasteway Milepost 7.5



September 3, 2004

The data will be presented to the State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Board to determine the potential for improvements in water quality in the San Joaquin River as a result of recirculation.

San Joaquin River Recirculation Pilot Study

Data, photos, and report will be posted:

http://www.sjd.water.ca.gov/waterquality/sjr_recirculation/index.cfm